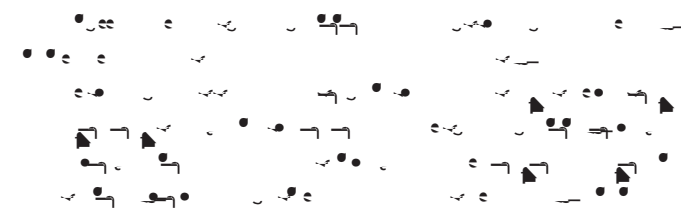




2015

Tuberculosis remains the second leading killer after HIV, but its prevalence is falling in most regions.



WHAT HAS WORKED?

; **Providing free access to antiretroviral treatment in Botswana:**



; **Slowing new HIV infections among young people:**



; **Distributing insecticide-treated bed nets against malaria:**



; **Controlling the incidence of tuberculosis in India:**



; **Protecting families from malaria, measles and polio in Togo:**



WHAT IS THE UN DOING?

; The **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS** (UNAIDS) bring together the effort and resources of eleven UN member organizations to coordinate technical support in the implementation of national AIDS plans.

; The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNAIDS have helped coordinate large programmes for the **prevention of mother-to-child transmission** of HIV, including high quality training, guidance and technical support to access Global Fund resources.

; In Burkina Faso, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) provide legal support to nearly 36,000 **people living with HIV**. Patients receive home visits, meal and assistance to open small-scale enterprises. Three million people have been engaged in prevention activities to help them live better.

; In Vietnam, UNFPA is supporting an initiative with the Ministry of Education and Training to empower secondary school children to protect themselves against HIV infection through a national peer-edged **reproductive health and HIV prevention curriculum**.

; Through the UN Foundation's 'No Hingb' campaign, the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative, the Canadian Red Cross, WHO, UNICEF, and Malaria No More, 2.8 million **insecticide-treated bed nets** were distributed in Mali, covering 95 percent of all children under five.

; The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in partnership with UNAIDS and UNDP, has developed a **Handbook on HIV and Human Rights**.